INTRODUCTION TO AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

CATF SURGEON COURSE 1999
Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Pacific

INTRODUCTION TO AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

LECTURE OUTLINE

- Define an Amphibious Operation.
- Identify the elements of an Amphibious Task Force.
- Explain the purposes of Amphibious Operations.
- List the characteristics of Amphibious Operations.
- Describe the types of Amphibious Operations.
- Describe the phases of Amphibious Operations.
- State the roles of the Navy in an Amphibious Operation.
- State the roles of the Landing Force in an Amphibious Operation.
- Describe the requirements for terminating an Amphibious Operation.

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

- an attack -

launched from the sea
by naval and landing forces
embarked in ships or crafts
involving a landing on a hostile

or potentially hostile shore.

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION FROM A TO Z

ALBANIA to ZAIRE

- INDO CHINA, 1954
- QUEMOY, 1955
- MATSU, 1956
- SUEZ, 1956
- JORDAN/SYRIA, 1957
- LEBANON/QUEMOY, 1958
- THAILAND, 1961
- CUBA, 1962
- VIETNAM, 1963-67
- LEBANON/GRENADA, 83
- LIBERIA, 1992
- SOMALIA, 1993
- HAITI, 1994
- ALBANIA, 1997

FREQUENCY WILL INCREASE IN THE FUTURE

INITIATING DIRECTIVE

- an order to the Commander, Amphibious Task Force
  (CATF) to conduct an amphibious operation.

- issued by the commander who has the necessary
  resources and who is delegated overall responsibility
  for the operation.

AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE

NAVY
Blue Side

CATF

Commander
Amphibious
Task Force

MARINE CORPS
Green Side

CLF

Commander
Landing
Force

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE

CATF

- the U. S. Navy officer designated as the commander of the Amphibious Task Force.

- normally the embarked amphibious group (PHIBGRU) or amphibious squadron (PHIBRON) commander.

COMMANDER LANDING FORCE

CLF

- the U. S. Marine Corps officer assigned to command
  the Landing Force.

- normally the most senior person in the Landing Force.

- can be an Army officer.

AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE

NAVY	**MARINE CORPS**
Blue Side	**Green Side**
CATF	**CLF**
Amphibious Readiness Group	Landing Force (LF)
Naval Beach Group	Landing Support Party
CATF Surgeon	CLF Surgeon

WHY

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS?

PROMOTING
DEMOCRACY

FREEDOM

LIBERTY

ECONOMIC
PROSPERITY

NATIONAL
DEFENSE

PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

PEACTIME
ENGAGEMENT

DETERRENCE
AND
CONFLICT
PREVENTION

FIGHT AND WIN

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

NAVY/MARINE CORPS
STRATEGY PAPER

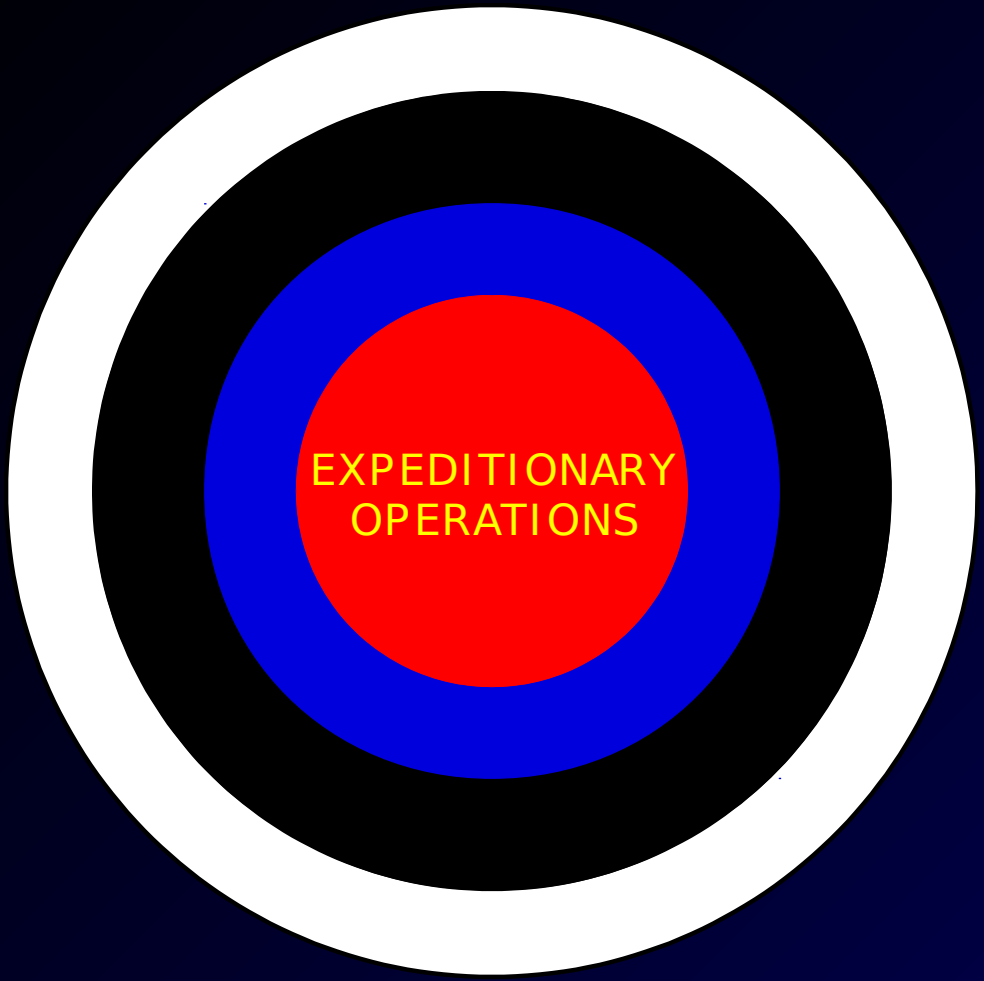
1992
....From the Sea

1994
....Forward
From the Sea

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

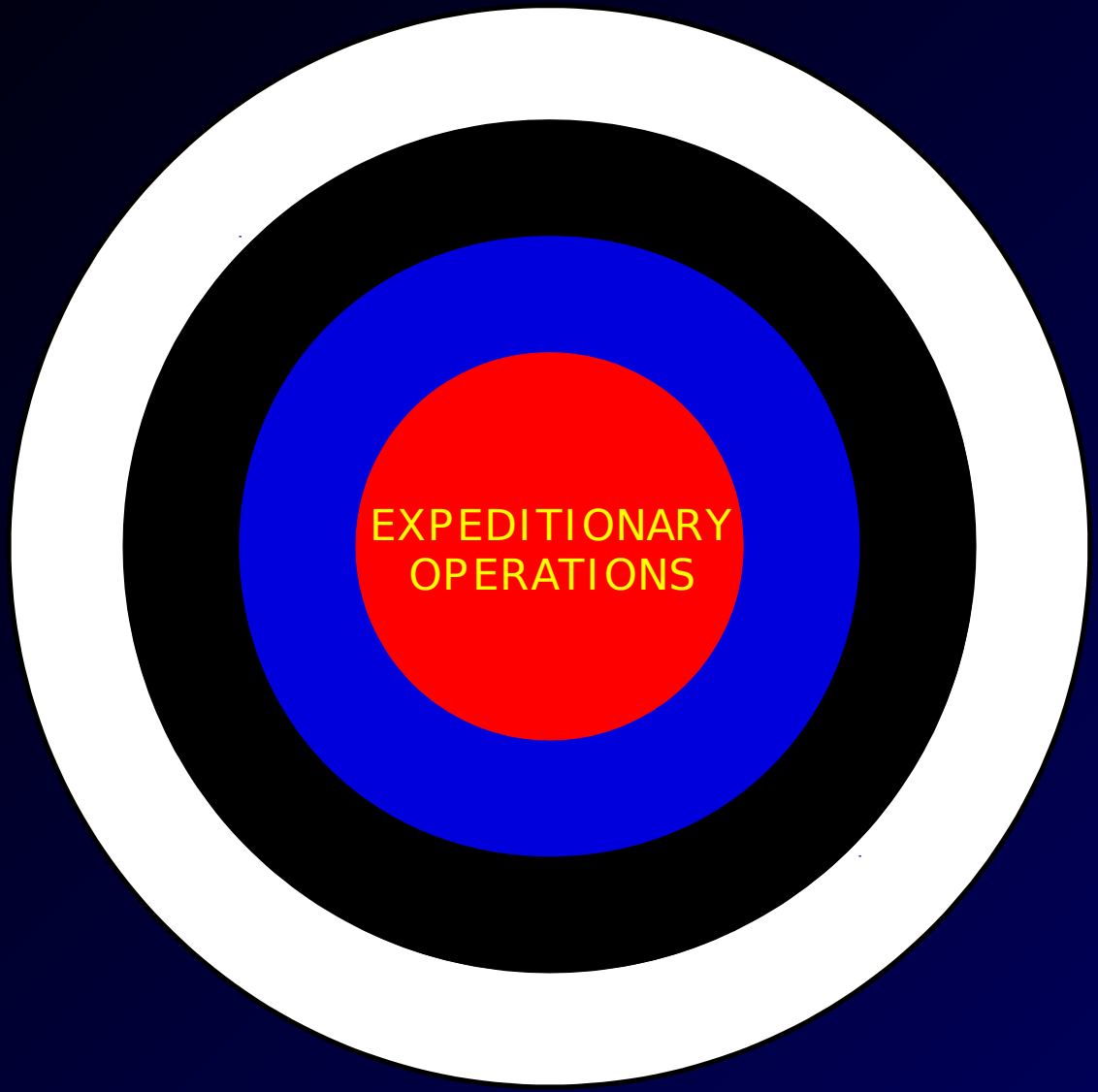
NAVAL
STRATEGY

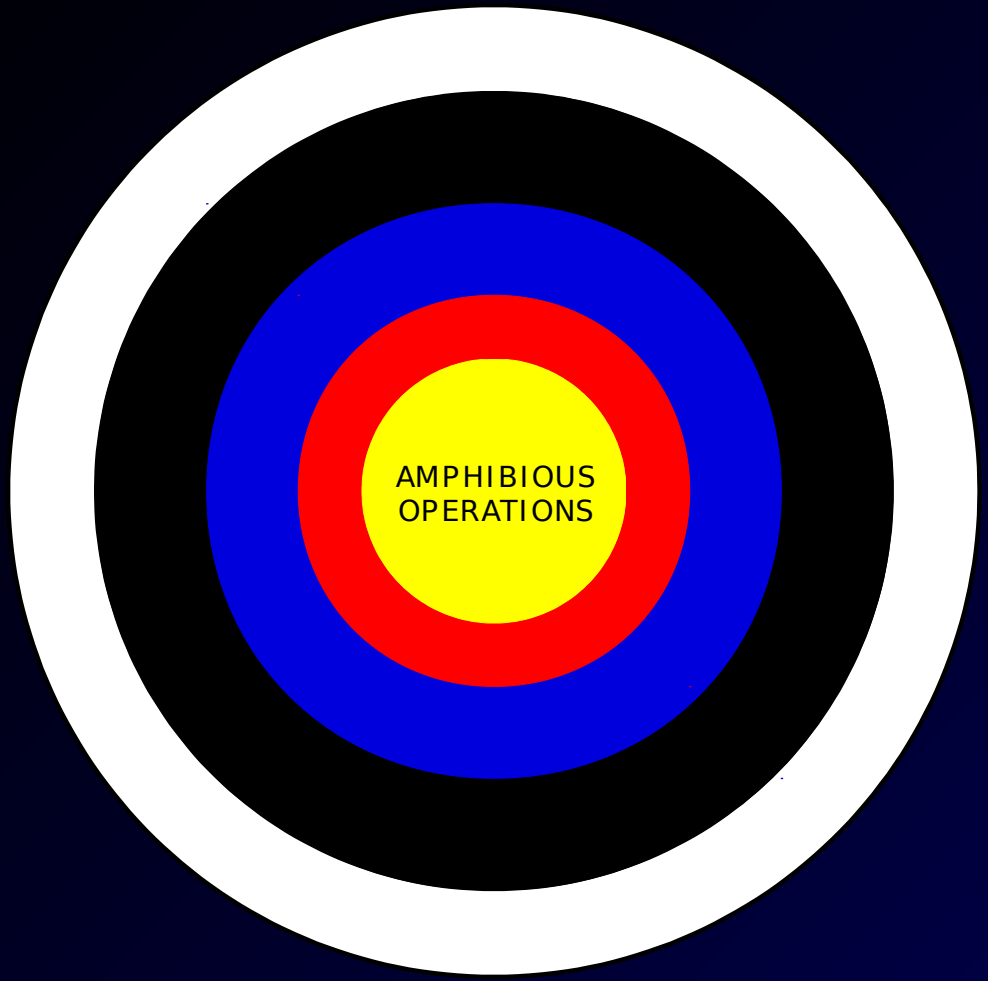


Expeditionary Operations achieve U. S. objectives across the spectrum of the *National Military Strategy.*

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS


EXPEDITIONARY
OPERATIONS



"…. The most important contributions we make to national security will exploit fully the advantages we gain from operating *on*, *under*, *above* and *from* the sea."

Operational Maneuver from the Sea (OMFTS)

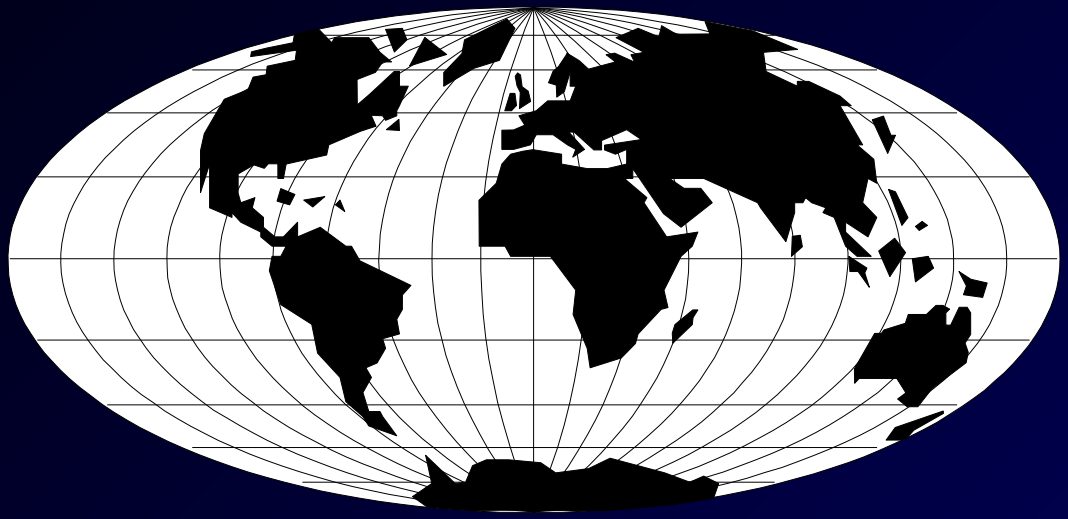
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

PURPOSES FOR CONDUCTING AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

- prosecute further combat operations.
- obtain an advance a site for advance naval, land or air base.
- deny use of an area or facility from the enemy.
- deceive enemy forces and attention.

FAVORABLE CHARACTERISTICS



- Flexibility
- Mobility

UNFAVORABLE CHARACTERISTICS

- limited strength at the beach.
- vulnerability while embarked.
- sensitivity to weather and hydrographic conditions.

TYPES OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

- Amphibious DEMONSTRATION
- Amphibious RAID
- Amphibious ASSAULT
- Amphibious WITHDRAWAL

D - R - A - W

PHASES OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

- Planning
- Embarkation
- Rehearsal
- Movement to the Objective Area
- Assault

P - E - R - M - A

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

PLANNING PHASE

- begins with the receipt of the Initiating Directive.
- CATF and CLF are co-equal.
- CATF is responsible for completion.
- ends when embarkation phase begins.

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

EMBARKATION PHASE

- begins with the first troop or item of gear loaded.
- CATF is in command.
- embarkation must support the concept of operation.
- combat loading.

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

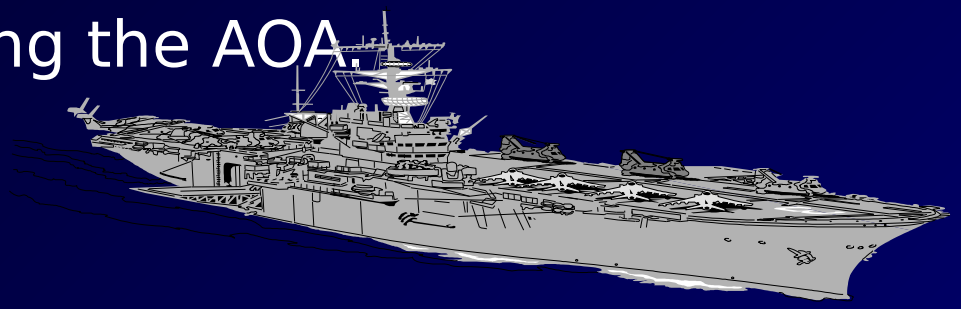
REHEARSAL PHASE

- can be a full-blown landing exercise.
- can be a map or table-top exercise.
- may be limited due to time.
- may take place before or during movement to AOA.

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

MOVEMENT PHASE

- begins when the ATF steams to the AOA.
- ships of the ATF may travel separately.
- may have stops en route to AOA.
- ends upon reaching the AOA.



AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

ASSAULT PHASE

- the actual landing of the force ashore.

- amphibious operation terminates per instructions in
  Initiating Directive.

PHASES OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

- Embarkation
- Movement to the Objective Area
- Planning
- Rehearsal
- Assault

E - M - P - R - A

ROLE OF THE NAVY

- transportation of the Landing Force to the objective
  area on amphibious ships.

- control of all ship-to-shore movement in landing
  crafts, amphibious vehicles, and assault vehicles.

- support for the Landing Force logistically and with all
  available fire support means.

ROLE OF THE LANDING FORCE

- embarkation of troops, equipment, and supplies.
- debarkation and landing of troops by surface and air crafts.
- assault operation.
- control of naval surface fire and missile support.
- provision and control of air support.

ROLE OF THE LANDING FORCE

- discharge of cargo from assault shipping.
- landing and movement of supplies across the beach
  or into helicopter landing zone.
- operation and employment of organic amphibious
  vehicles.

NAVY/MARINE CORPS TEAM

NAVY (BLUE)

- Transport the LF to AOA.
- Land the LF from ship to shore.
- Support the LF.
- Protect the LF.

MARINES (GREEN)

- Embark the LF.
- Disembark the LF.
- Assault the AOA.
- Control gunfire support.
- Provide air support.
- Move materials across beaches.
- Operate amphibious vehicles.

TERMINATING AN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

- any conditions in the Initiating Directive are achieved.
- beachhead is secured.
- sufficient logistics and support equipment are ashore.
- Landing Force is firmly ashore.
- command and control is established.
- CLF assumes responsibility.

QUESTIONS?

INTRODUCTION TO AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

END OF LECTURE